James Weaver Weaver 1

Prof. M. McKeown

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**Industrial Revolutions**

The Industrial Revolutions not only changed the way products were made but it also changed the way of life for modern society. Beginning with the inventions of important machines which allowed more efficient production, the import and export rates became extremely high. Many would consider the beginning of the Industrial Revolutions to mark the beginning of the advancement of technology for humankind. Such important happenings in human history cannot be fully understood without being able to differentiate between the two Industrial Revolutions and understand where the Industrial Revolution in Britain branched off into other Countries.

The new manufacturing process, which meant going from manufacturing items by hand to manufacturing items with machines, began to undergo roughly around the year 1760 in Great Britain. During the first Industrial Revolution the main fields where changes took place were agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transport, and technology. The scientific revolution in Britain which marked a time of many developments in mathematics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, medicine and physics also meant the beginning of an age where many inventions were made. During the beginning of the Industrial Revolution a number of inventions were already being made in both America and Britain, some of those include the steam engine which wasn't used widely until the second Industrial Revolution and the spinning jenny which allowed for eight or more spools of yarn to be spun at once. The spinning jenny was only the beginning of mass production during the Industrial Revolution, soon this idea of mass production spread throughout the country of Great Britain.

In addition to the inventions of machines that allowed the mass production of items, England's population began to grow rapidly which provided a labor force for the industry (sunysu). In terms of exporting, Britain had a great advantage; the country has an irregular coastline and many rivers with natural harbors. After production, goods were easily transported around the country of Britain and then exported to other parts of Europe and the Americas. When goods were transported across the land, such as coal, carts were led with iron rails which in itself were another invention that allowed for the Industrial Revolution to take place.

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The railway began to become adapted into modern society and became very important in the United States during the Industrial Revolution. The Railroad and the steam engine train were amongst many newer inventions during the transition into the Second Industrial Revolution. A large contributor to America's joining of the Industrial Revolution was another revolution, the American Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. These conflicts involving Britain and America were a real impetus for America to enter the Industrial Revolution, and quickly.

These events made it crucial for America to produce its own goods including weapons in order to become truly independent. The reason why America or the newly unified Unites States of America's joining of the Industrial Revolution is so important is because of the groundbreaking inventions that were made there during the transition into the Second Industrial Revolution or Technological Revolution which took place from the year 1870 until the year 1914 (histscene). Some products such as Thomas Edison's light bulb and Nikola Tesla's electric motor were produced in the United States. Nearing the end of the second Industrial Revolution, popular goods such as Henry Ford's Model T were mass produced and eventually exported from America.

The Second Industrial Revolution also saw development in countries such as Japan and France; however, soon America became one of the world's largest industrial giants. Major technological advancements during the Second Industrial Revolution included automatic signals and air brakes on railroads in the 1870's, and the elevator which allowed for sky scrapers to be practical in the 1880's (histscene). Among the men who profited greatly from the second industrial revolution were Andrew Carnegie who established a steel company which controlled every phase of business from raw materials to transportation, manufacturing, and distribution (histscene). John D. Rockefeller was another very wealthy man during that time period who dominated the oil industry (histscene).

Outside of the lives of the wealthy corporation owners laid a different story; economic growth during the Second Industrial Revolution was extraordinary but unstable. Many people were forced to live in poverty and the contrast between the wealthy and poor became even harsher during the depressions in 1873 and 1897. Even nearing the end of the Second Industrial revolution great innovations did not cease to develop, in fact to this day the world is still quickly advancing with the same idea of mass production and convenience.

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